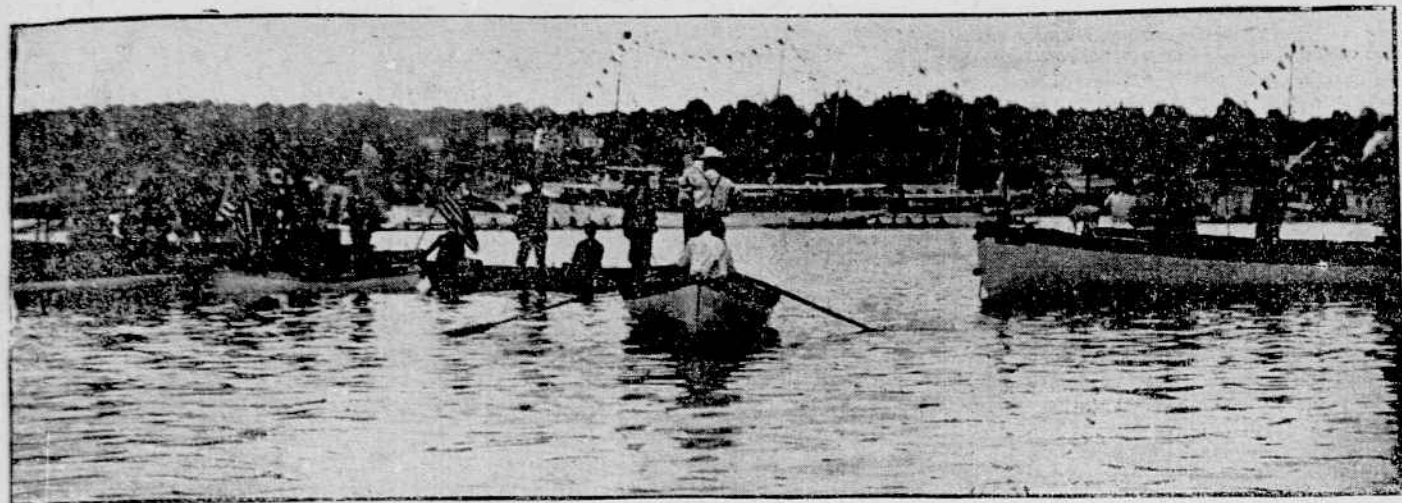


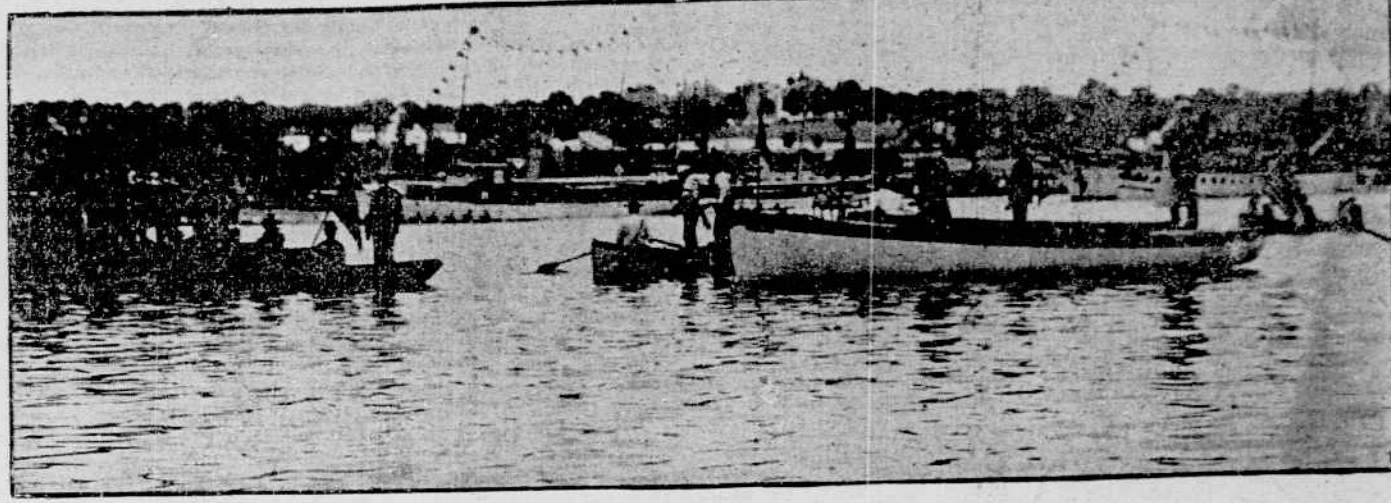


SCENES AT THE FINISH OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA AT POUGHKEEPSIE YESTERDAY.



THE CORNELL FRESHMAN CREW.

Crossing the line a winner over Syracuse by a safe margin.



THE CORNELL 'VARSITY' EIGHT.

Just before crossing the line far in front of her tired and struggling rivals.

SPARK OF REVOLUTION FIRED

Mutiny in the Black Sea Fleet and Flames Sweeping Odessa.

BATTLESHIP SEIZED BY THE CREW.

Officers Murdered—Rumors of Revolt on Four Other Warships at Sebastopol—Rioters Control City.

London, June 28.—A dispatch to a news agency from Odessa says that all the shipping in the harbor is in flames and that the mutinous crew on the battleship Kniaz Potemkin fired a shell killing four Cossacks and wounding seventeen.

Another dispatch from Odessa to a news agency, dated Wednesday night, says:

The whole of the quays and the buildings around the harbor, as well as much shipping, are in flames. Mobs of incendiaries by armed force prevented the fire brigade from working.

The troops are completely terrorized and are afraid to approach within range of the Kniaz Potemkin's guns, which threaten a disastrous bombardment.

The city is appallingly illuminated by burning buildings and terror prevails everywhere. Sleep is impossible and everybody is watching and waiting. The whole garrison has been requisitioned for patrol duty.

It is thought that it may become necessary to summon foreign warships for the protection of the foreign colonies. Tuesday night's collisions between the mobs and the police and military resulted in the loss of seventeen lives, including three policemen.

According to the correspondent of "The Standard," in a dispatch dated at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, the quarantine station in the harbor, warehouses, stores and offices and some ships have been fired by revolutionary bands. All foreign ships, the dispatch said, were preparing to slip their moorings in case of need, and the Kniaz Potemkin was playing a searchlight on every part of the harbor.

Late last night, perceiving a picket of Cossacks stationed at the Richelieu Monument, in Nicolai Boulevard, the Potemkin fired a shot, killing four and wounding twenty of them.

The dispatch adds:

It is rumored, but the rumor is not confirmed, that the men of four other battleships mutined at Sebastopol, and that two of the ships are on the way to join the Potemkin.

Two hours ago a huge mob broke through the military cordon round the town and looted two large customs warehouses.

To-night the Potemkin moved closer to the breakwater with her guns still trained on the city. All public buildings are strongly guarded, and the night patrols have been increased by 5,000 infantry and 1,200 Cossacks.

Odessa, June 28.—The red flag is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkin, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black Sea, which now lies in the harbor in the hands of mutineers.

The captain and most of the officers were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have thrown in their lot with the men.

The guns of the Kniaz Potemkin command the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen, who yesterday fled before the volleys of the troops, are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship and are making a bold front against the military.

All day long firing has been heard in many quarters of the city. A number of barricades have been erected and tumult and disorder reign.

The main squadron of the Black Sea fleet, consisting of the battleships Georghi Pobedonosetz (George the Victorious), Tri Sviatitelia, Rostislav and Ekaterina II, with two cruisers, is expected to arrive here to-night, and a naval battle is in sight.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food. According to one version, this sailor, whose name was Omilchuk, objected to the quality of the "borchtch," or soup, and was immediately shot down by a mess officer. The crew then rose and seized the ship and the officers, eight of whom were

spared on condition that they would join the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies thrown overboard.

After a period of vacillation the Kniaz Potemkin headed for Odessa, and arrived here last night, accompanied by two torpedo boats. Early to-day the body of Omilchuk was brought ashore in one of the battleship's boats and was landed on the new mole, where it has been exposed in semi-state all day. It was visited by thousands of persons, many of whom placed coins in a basket at the head of the body toward a fund to defray the cost of the funeral, which the sailors propose to hold to-morrow. The strikers will make the burial the occasion of a great demonstration.

An inscription on the breast of the dead sailor says, on behalf of the crew, that Omilchuk died for the truth, because he presented a just complaint.

The authorities have made no attempt to remove the body, the sailors having served notice that the ship would open fire on anyone seeking to interfere with it. A police agent visiting the spot was killed by strikers.

A red flag was hoisted on the Kniaz Potemkin, and members of the crew rowed from ship to ship in the harbor, forcing the stoppage of all work thereon. Food was supplied to them by sympathizers on shore, who pillaged the maritime storehouses.

The strike is now general in the city, and the rioters are growing in numbers and boldness. There were exchanges of shots all day, but the number of victims cannot be stated.

This evening a bomb was thrown in Cathedral Place, killing its thrower and a policeman.

A telegram from the Mayor of Odessa, who is at Moscow, implores the citizens to restore order, has been posted all over the city.

In the course of the day one of the torpedo boats which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkin came into the harbor and seized the Russian steamer Esperanza. The steamer was laden with 2,000 tons of coal, which the battleship has taken on board.

The Governor has telegraphed for a squadron to be sent from Sebastopol.

Washington, June 28.—Thomas E. Heenan, American Consul at Odessa, to-day sent the following dispatch to the State Department:

The Russian warship Kniaz Potemkin (Potemkin) and one torpedo boat arrived yesterday evening. All officers murdered at sea and bodies thrown overboard. Men threaten to bombard the town if interfered with. The situation is precarious. The Black Sea fleet is expected to-day.

Sebastopol, June 28.—Eight sailors found guilty of mutiny were sentenced here to-day to three years' imprisonment.

PANIC IN THE CAPITAL.

Admiral Wirenius Admits the Situation Most Grave.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Rojstvensky's fleet was the news which reached St. Petersburg early last evening that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the Emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa, and that with shotguns the mutinous crew, headed by eight officers, was holding the ship against all comers.

The authorities are in almost a state of panic, and at the Admiralty consternation reigns. Admiral Wirenius, chief of the general staff of the navy, said that the Admiralty had received advice regarding the mutiny, but that he was unable to give details. He frankly confessed that the situation was very grave and that he did not know what to expect.

The Black Sea squadron, which left Sebastopol on Tuesday, under command of Vice-Ad-

Continued on seventh page.

BURGLARY, THEFT AND LARCENY.

Before closing your home for the summer secure a policy in THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY. Policies cover losses due to burglars and sneak thieves and guarantee the honesty of servants. For rates and particulars, apply to any broker or to 66 Pine Street, New-York City.—Adv.

Low round rates to Niagara Falls via the West Shore R. R. July 1st. Particulars of any West Shore ticket agent.—Adv.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Relative Positions of the Crews at Every Half Mile of the Race.

Crews	1/2	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	Finish	Time
Cornell	51	14	17	110	110	120	120	113	20:29 1/2
Syracuse	115	25	21	20	20	20	20	20	21:47 1/2
Georgetown	43	42	4	4	4	4	4	4	21:40
Columbia	34	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	21:33 1/2
Pennsylvania	6	57	34	43	43	43	43	43	21:30 1/2
Wisconsin	215	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	22:06 1/2

TRIUMPH FOR CORNELL.

WINS BY MANY LENGTHS.

Other Crews Far Back in Varsity Eight-Oared Shell Race.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 28.—Twenty-five thousand persons this afternoon saw Cornell regain her lost title of Queen of the River. In the four-mile varsity race, the principal race of the intercollegiate regatta, the Ithacans won with an ease which was all but ridiculous, drawing serenely away as soon as the six crews had settled into their strokes and being never in the least danger of defeat. At the half-mile it was a certainty; at the mile it was a walkover; at two miles it was a procession; at three a farce, and at the finish mere nonsense. From the two-mile mark on Courtney's pupils were anywhere from ten to twenty-five lengths in the lead, and when the final gun flashed and boomed, fully a quarter of a mile of open water divided Cornell's shell from that of Syracuse, her nearest rival.

If the Ithacans were in need of balm for the defeat inflicted upon them a year ago, they got it in plenty. No such overwhelming defeat has ever been inflicted upon five eights in the history of Poughkeepsie racing as the Ithaca men furnished to-day upon the young giants from Syracuse, Georgetown, Columbia, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The time of the winners, 20:29 1/2, is no true measure of their superiority. True it is that this is far behind the record of 18:53 1/2, made by the phenomenal Cornell eight of 1901. But there is no telling how much the triumphant boatload of brown that this afternoon left the five other shells all but huddled down, might have bettered the time made had there been a crew on the river capable of putting up a respectable fight. As it was, Cornell was first and the rest nowhere.

Cornell all but made a clean sweep of the river. Her freshmen made the youngsters from Pennsylvania, Columbia and Syracuse look almost as foolish as her varsity eight made its so-called rivals appear. Taking the lead at the crack of the referee's pistol, the crew from Lake Cayuga forged at once to the lead and drew steadily away, winning at the end with ease by four clear lengths from the Syracuseans, who had a length the better of Columbia, Pennsylvania being a bad last.

MIX-UP IN FOUR OARED RACE.

The four oared contest resulted in a mix-up that has never had a parallel, and which it was difficult to understand. Apparently F. R. Fortmeyer, the judge at the finish, was unable to tell Syracuse from Cornell. It was plain to the watchers on the observation train that Syracuse had, after a hard fight, managed to get over the line about three-quarters of a length in front of the Cornell boat. There was no doubt in the mind of anybody not on board the judge's boat that this was the result of the race.

But, vastly to the general amazement, word came to the crowd that Cornell had been announced the winner. The official flags that were slung from the big bridge thus proclaimed the result, and the unexpected joy was almost too much for the Cornell partisans. At once the deduction was made that Syracuse had been disqualified for fouling. Color was given to this opinion by the fact that from the western shore it appeared during the final stages of the struggle as if the Syracuse boat had swung over upon the Cornell course, and the Ithacans were forced to take some rough water that did not rightly belong to them.

The fact was, however, that the judge at the finish had actually mistaken Cornell for Syracuse. How such a mistake could possibly have occurred is a conundrum that will not be correctly answered here. Suffice it to say that it did occur. All sorts of stories were current as to the state of confusion on the judges' boat. One yarn was to the effect that one of the officials thought Columbia, which finished a bad last, had won.

However that may be, there appears to have been aboard the boat enough eyes not troubled with strabismus to inform their possessors of the fact that was plain enough to everybody else—namely, that Syracuse was the winner. There followed much argument with the finish judge who saw Cornell first. The result was that the original judgment was reversed and Syracuse very properly placed first, a position to win which the four representing the rowing principles of Ten Eyck had established a new record of 10:15 1/2. Meantime, Cornell's friends, ashore had almost cheered themselves speechless for nothing at all. To revenge themselves they declared that they would have won anyhow, if Syracuse had kept to her own course.

The results of the afternoon's races exactly

Continued on fourth page.

\$9.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN.

July 1, 2, 3. Erie Railroad. Information 295, 119 Broadway, N. Y. 323 Fulton St., Albany.—Adv.

CLEAN, STRONG, FAST ROADBED.

The Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago is the longest stretch of stone ballasted roadbed in the world. It is the track of the Pennsylvania Special, the fastest long distance train in the world.—Adv.

NINE NEW DIRECTORS.

HYDE DEFENDS FATHER.

Equitable Trustee's Statement to Policyholders—More Resignations.

Nine men, all policyholders in the Equitable, were named by the trustees of the Ryan stock control at their meeting at the Hotel Buckingham yesterday to fill vacancies in the directorate. The men named are E. B. Thomas, New-York, president of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company; F. G. Bourne, New-York, president of the Singer Manufacturing Company; William Whitman, Boston, Mass.; John J. Albright, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. W. Roebing, Trenton, N. J.; J. D. Schmidlapp, president Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati; E. W. Robertson, Columbia, S. C.; Joseph Bryan, Richmond, Va., and E. W. Bloomington, New-York.

Immediate steps to fill up the directorate should be taken, the trustees said, because of the large number of directors who had resigned. At the same time the trustees issued an appeal to policyholders telling them of the status of the trustees' work and pledging themselves to administer the trust solely to safeguard the interests of the people who were paying in money for the protection of their families. The men will be formally elected at the next directors' meeting.

Messrs. Cleveland, O'Brien and Westinghouse met at the Buckingham at 1 p. m. Their discussion of the names presented and the drafting of the appeal to the policyholders lasted until nearly 5 o'clock. They completed the list of names which they recommended before 3 p. m., and it was sent downtown to Paul Morton, chairman of the board, at once to be transmitted to the directors, whose meeting had been adjourned to await this list. The directors accepted the list, but the formal election cannot take place until the next meeting.

Later the trustees issued a statement saying that they had recommended that all resignations from the directorate be accepted. They had many other names under consideration for the directorate, they said, but were waiting to get more information before deciding on them.

MANY AGENTS MAKE SUGGESTIONS.

The trustees have been receiving visits and communications from many agents in all sections of the country. Petitions signed by general agents have been sent to them, advocating the selection of some of the policyholders for directors. Marcel Kahle, an importer holding policies for \$300,000, was one of the men suggested by agents. Mr. Kahle said he would accept the place if he were elected. Justice Vernon M. Davis also has been suggested by many agents and policyholders, but he has declined to serve. There was some criticism heard as to the part the agents were taking in thus suggesting names to the trustees. Some of the policyholders said they feared the agents in time might obtain the control of the policyholders' directors, thus defeating the very object of mutualization through a voting body of trustees.

After the trustees finished their meeting, they received visits from several of the directors, among them Gage E. Tarbell, second vice-president of the Equitable and head of the agency forces; Alvin W. Krech, Samuel M. Inman, of Georgia; Valentine P. Snyder, president of the National Bank of Commerce, and C. B. Alexander. They called, it was explained, to pay their respects to Mr. Cleveland as chairman of the trustees, and to tell him what had been done at the directors' meeting. Frank H. Platt, who acted as counsel for the Crimmins committee of policyholders, was with the trustees most of the afternoon.

As to the men selected by the trustees, William Whitman, E. W. Robertson and E. W. Bloomington were suggested by various bodies of policyholders. E. W. Bloomington is the candidate of the Crimmins committee of this city. William Whitman is the chairman of the New-England Policyholders' Association, and E. W. Robertson was recommended by the South Carolina Policyholders' Association, both of which bodies sent deputations to wait on the trustees at their meeting on Tuesday. Governor Heyward of South Carolina was at the head of the delegation from his State and was active in advocating Mr. Robertson. These are all men of good business capacity and standing and have been selecting with the idea of avoiding all who have entangling connections with large interests, and with the intention of giving all parts of the country proper representation on the board.

Mr. Cleveland left the hotel at 6 p. m. for Buzzard's Bay, where he will spend a fortnight fishing with Dr. J. D. Bryant and E. C. Bene-

Continued on third page.

DEWEY'S GRAPE JUICE AND PORT WINE

Will bring a smile of joy to your Sick. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 135 Fulton St., New York.—Adv.

OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.

The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily 3:55 P. M., arriving Chicago 8:35 next morning. No interference with business hours. Thorough equipment of train.—Adv.

RICH GIFTS FOR EDUCATION.

HARVARD RECEIVES \$2,400,000 AND YALE GETS \$2,000,000 ENDOWMENT FUND.

John D. Rockefeller Gives \$1,000,000—President Roosevelt Makes a Notable Address at Cambridge.

President Roosevelt took a leading part in the commencement exercises at Harvard. Bishop Lawrence announced that in the last year the alumni of the university had raised an endowment fund of \$2,400,000.

President Hadley of Yale announced at the alumni dinner that John D. Rockefeller had made a gift of \$1,000,000 to the endowment fund, and that another \$1,000,000 had been given the university within a comparatively recent time.

Dartmouth, Amherst, Wesleyan and Trinity colleges conferred honorary degrees on many well known men.

TWO MILLIONS FOR YALE. HARVARD'S CHIEF GUEST.

Rockefeller Gives Half This Sum—

Balance in Smaller Amounts.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

New-Haven, Conn., June 28.—President Hadley of Yale announced at the alumni dinner this afternoon that a gift of \$1,000,000 had been made recently by John D. Rockefeller. President Hadley also said that \$2,000,000 in all have been given to the university within a comparatively recent time, the other million being subscribed by graduates in sums varying from \$50,000 to \$250,000. The names of the latter donors, however, were not made public, nor will they be until the total of what the university hopes to receive has been assured.

These magnificent gifts stamp Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., the greatest money raiser who has ever labored in Yale's behalf. It was only three months ago that he started out to secure a permanent endowment fund of \$5,000,000. President Hadley paid Mr. Stokes a warm compliment at Tuesday's alumni meeting as an eloquent "cash coxswain," but no one suspected that the active young secretary had succeeded in raising so vast a sum as \$2,000,000 since the Easter vacation.

Rockefeller's gift is by far the largest that Yale has ever received. Mr. McClung, the treasurer, said this afternoon that it was more than twice as great as any previous donation. Yale's most generous benefactors in the past were the Sheffield family, founders of the science school, and their combined gifts did not total far beyond \$500,000.

John D. Rockefeller has never been directly connected with Yale, but two of his nephews, the sons of William Rockefeller, have graduated here. William G. Rockefeller is a member of the class of '02, and Percy Rockefeller of the class of '00. In his senior year Percy was manager of the football team, a member of Skull and Bones and an all around popular man. He is an enthusiastic Yale man, and is the class agent for '00 in the raising of the general alumni fund. He is believed to have assisted Mr. Stokes in obtaining the million dollar gift.

President Hadley saved the announcement until the close of the speaking. From the glow on his face as he told of the gift, and the cheers that rang through the hall as the big meeting broke up, it may safely be said that there will be no "tainted money" debate at Yale.

President Hadley said that the "only condition of any kind underlying Mr. Rockefeller's gift is that the money is to be invested in income producing securities and preserved inviolate as an endowment for the institution, the annual income only to be used for current expenses."

President Hadley stated that these \$2,000,000 already subscribed were to be considered merely the beginnings of an endowment fund which must at least be doubled in the next year if Yale is to maintain her position in the educational world.

MANY DEGREES GIVEN.

President Hadley Hands Sheepskins to 669 Candidates.

New-Haven, Conn., June 28 (Special).—Commencement was the feature of to-day's celebrations at Yale University, the gayety of the graduating and alumni classes being finished and the dignified ceremonies of the granting of degrees taking its place. Woolsey Hall, the scene of this morning's ceremony, was filled to the doors by an immense Yale audience. The graduating classes, in their black caps and gowns, filled nearly the entire lower floor of the spacious hall, and the two galleries and the transepts were packed with friends of the students and the alumni. On the great stage were President Hadley, the corporation, the professors of the various faculties and invited guests, and a large orchestra, under Professor Parker, led the music, assisted by Professor Harry B. Jepson at the organ. A chorus of Yale singers rendered the chorus from Sir Edward Elgar's "Light and Life." President Hadley for the first time to-day wore the mag-

Continued on second page.

REDUCTION IN MONTHLY COMMUTATION TICKETS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEWARK, WAVERLY AND ELIZABETH.

For the benefit of its patrons the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale, beginning July 1, sixty-trip monthly commutation tickets between New York and Newark, Waverly and Elizabeth at rate of \$3.50.—Adv.

President Roosevelt Warmly Welcomed—Gifts Announced.

Cambridge, Mass., June 28.—Although nominally celebrating with his classmates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the class of '80, President Roosevelt was the honored guest of Harvard University to-day. No degrees of honor were conferred on him, as he already holds the highest degree the university can bestow, but the welcome given to him was most cordial. He entered heartily into the spirit of commencement and took a leading part in all the ceremonies of the day.

Following the commencement exercises the President made three public addresses, one at the Harvard Union; a second, and the principal one of his trip, at the alumni dinner in Memorial Hall, and a third from the steps of Memorial Hall to the members of the alumni who could not gain admittance to the Memorial Hall exercises. His remarks at the Harvard Union and from the steps of Memorial Hall were informal, and intended to express his gratification at being able to be present, as well as to congratulate the alumni and the institution on its progress. The speech in Memorial Hall, which was a general discussion of the mission of the college, evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The federal government was well represented at to-day's exercises, for, in addition to the President, Secretary Taft and Justice White, Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, who on Saturday will become Secretary of the Navy, was an interested spectator. Mr. Bonaparte addressed an open air meeting in the college yard. Kermit Roosevelt, the President's son, also was an interested participant in the festivities.

Besides the more pretentious incidents of the day the President's programme included a brief visit to the Germanic Museum, where he sent a cable dispatch to the German Emperor thanking him for his gifts to Harvard; an informal reception at the home of President Eliot, luncheon at the Porcellian Club and at the chief marshal's headquarters in University Hall; tea at the home of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart and a dinner at the Somerset Club. The President also found time for a conference with Secretary Taft on matters relating to the Panama Canal, and to give attention to some cipher messages which had been received from Washington. It was arranged that the President should go to his car before midnight, although the train would not start until 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. The train goes to Bridgeport, where the party will board the yacht Sylph for Oyster Bay.

Bishop Lawrence announced that in the last year the Alumni Association had raised a fund of \$2,400,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

At the alumni dinner President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

A great university like this has two special functions. The first is to produce a small number of scholars of the highest rank, a small number of men who, in science and literature, or in art, will do productive work of the first class. The second is to send out into the world a very large number of men who never could achieve, and who ought not to try to achieve, such a position in the field of scholarship, but whose energies are to be felt in every other form of activity, and who should go out from our doors with the balanced development of body, of mind, and above all, of character, which shall fit them to do work both honorable and efficient.

Much of the effort to accomplish the first function, that of developing men capable of productive scholarship, as distinguished from merely imitative, unoriginal or pedantic scholarship, must come through the graduate school. The law school and the medical school do admirable work in fitting men for special professions, but they in no shape or way supply any shortcomings in the graduate school any more than does the college proper, the college of the undergraduates. The ideal for the graduate school and for those undergraduates who are to go into it must be the ideal of high scholarly production, which is to be distinguished in the sharpest fashion from the mere transmittal of ready-made knowledge without adding to it. If America is to contribute its full share to the progress not alone of knowledge, but of wisdom, then we must put ever increasing emphasis on university work done along the lines of the graduate school. We can best help the growth of American scholarship by seeing that as a career it is open to our young men. The general opinion of

FOURTH OF JULY AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad leave New York week days at 5:55 A. M. and 2:35 P. M. Sundays 7:55 A. M. Special train returning Fourth of July leaves Atlantic City 5:30 P. M. with parlor and dining cars.—Adv.

20TH CENTURY—18 HOURS—CHICAGO.

The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 2:30 p. m., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leaves Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 p. m., due New York 8:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations reservations should be made early.—Adv.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous, is the best.—Adv.